



# AMERICAN Journal of Philately.

*Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.*

Official organ of the National Philatelic Society of New York, the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island, and the Brooklyn Philatelic Club.

Published by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, 12 E. 23d. St., New York.  
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Subscription for the U. S. and Canada 50c. [ JAN. 1890. [Single Copies, 5cts.  
" " Foreign Countries, 75c.]

## A CATALOGUE FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

— OF —

### POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

#### BAVARIA.—Continued.

##### RETURN LETTER STAMPS.—Con'd.

1882.

Same as 1878 and 1887.

245 München, 24 varieties.

Principal variety, München in italics.

246 München

1884.

**Commission  
für  
Retourbriefe  
Augsburg.**

Type printed in  
black on white  
wove paper, 36 var-  
ieties on the sheet

247 Aug.-burg, 36 varieties

1885.

**Commission  
für  
Retourbriefe  
Augsburg.**

Type printed in black on white wove pa-  
per, 36 varieties on the sheet.

**Commission  
für  
Rückbriefe  
Nürnberg.**

248 Augsburg, 36 varieties

249 Nürnberg, 36 "

##### ENVELOPES.

TRFSES.



F.



G.

February 1st, 1869.



Stamp embossed in  
upper right corner;  
black inscription across  
stamp "KOENIGL BAYER  
POST COUVERT;" white  
wove paper. First  
shape, the lower flap is  
rounded at top.

Size 146 x 84 mm.

1° Tress F measuring 16½ mm in diam  
eter.

301 3kr rose

2° Tress F measuring  $18\frac{1}{2}$  mm in diameter,

302 3kr rose

*Variety*: Double impression, the first one being an Albino.

303 3x3kr rose and no color.

1871.

1° Same as preceding issue on bluish wove paper.

Size 146 x 84 mm.

a. Tress F measuring  $16\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in diameter.

304 3kr rose

b. Tress F measuring  $18\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in diameter.

305 3kr rose

2° Second shape, the top of the lower flap hollowed out.

a. Tress F measuring  $16\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in diameter.

306 3kr rose

b. Tress F measuring  $18\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in diameter.

307 3kr rose

1874.

1° Same as preceding issue, but without inscription across stamp; bluish wove paper.

Second shape, Tress F.

Size 148 x 84 mm.

308 3kr rose

2° Stamp similar to adhesives of 1861-67 issue, embossed in upper right corner.



a. Size 147 x 63 mm.

309 1kr green, white laid paper

310 1kr " blue "

311 1kr " rose "

312 1kr " yellow "

b. Size 148 x 82 mm.

313 1kr green, white wove paper

314 1kr " " laid "

315 3kr rose " " "

316 3kr " blue " "

317 7kr blue, white " "

1875.

Same as 1869 issue on blue laid paper, watermarked slanting wavy lines.



Second shape. Tress F measuring  $18\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in diameter.

Size 148 x 84 mm.

318 3kr rose

January 1st, 1876.

1° Stamp similar to adhesives of 1876 issue, embossed in upper right corner; blue laid paper, watermarked slanting wavy lines.



Second shape. Tress F measuring  $18\frac{1}{2}$  in diameter.

Size 148 x 84 mm.

319 3kr rose

2° Same type on various papers without watermark and tress.

a. Size 148x65 mm.

320 3pf green, rose laid paper

321 3pf " white " "

322 3pf " green " "

323 3pf " yellow " "

324 3pf " blue " "

325 3pf " lilac " "

326 10pf carmine, rose " "

327 10pf " white " "

328 10pf " green " "

329 10pf " yellow " "

330 10pf " blue " "

331 10pf " lilac " "

332 20pf blue, white " "

333 20pf " green " "

334 20pf " yellow " "

335 20pf " blue " "

336 20pf " lilac " "

b. Size 148x82 mm.

337 3pf green, blue laid " "

338 3pf " lilac " "

339 3pf " white " "

340 3pf " buff, wove " "

341 3pf " straw " "

342 3pf " gray-green wove paper

- 343 10pf carmine, white wove paper  
 344 10pf " blue laid "  
 345 10pf " lilac " "  
 346 20pf blue, blue " "  
 347 20pf " lilac " "  
 348 20pf " white " "

- c. Size 155x90 mm.  
 349 3pf green, white wove paper  
 350 10pf carmine, " " "  
 351 10pf " laid "

- d. Size 130x85 mm.  
 352 3pf green, blue laid paper  
 353 20pf blue, " " "

- e. Size 123x87 mm.  
 354 3pf green, blue laid paper  
 355 20pf carmine, " " "

January 1st, 1878.

Same type as 1876 issue, blue laid paper, watermarked wavy lines.

Second shape. Tress G.

Size 148 x 84 mm.

- 356 10pf carmine

January 1st, 1880.

Same type as preceding issue, white laid paper, watermarked slanting wavy lines.

Second shape. Tress G.

Size 148 x 84 mm.

- 357 10pf carmine

April 1883.

Same as preceding issue but watermarked slanting wavy lines, close together.

- 358 10pf carmine

Envelopes Nos. 309-317 and 320-355 inclusive, were only issued on special orders.

#### WRAPPERS.

February 1st, 1874.

Stamp of same type as envelopes of 1874. 67 issue embossed to right, green border, white wove paper.

Size 370 x 50 mm.

- 401 1kr green

Variety: without green border.

- 402 1kr green

1874.

Same, on bluish paper, watermarked vertical wavy lines.

- 403 1kr green

January 1st, 1876.

Stamp same type as envelopes of 1876 issue; bluish laid paper, watermarked vertical wavy lines.

Size 369 x 52 mm.

- 404 3pf green

January 1882.

Same as preceding issue, but on white laid paper.

Size 367 x 52 mm.

- 405 3pf green

April 1882.

Same as preceding issue, but watermarked wavy lines, close together.

Size 370 x 52 mm.

- 406 3 pf green

December 1885.

Same as preceding issue.

Size 230 x 160 mm.

- 407 3pf green

#### MILITARY ENVELOPES.

1876.

Envelope without stamp, three lines for address; black inscription in lower left corner: "*Soldaten Brief—Eigene Angelegenheit des Empfänger.*"

White laid paper.

- 451 No value, black.

#### WAR ENVELOPES.

Envelopes used during the Franco-Russian war for letters sent to or by soldiers belonging to the Bavarian Army.

As these were not issued by the government we shall not catalogue them.

#### COUNTERFEITS.

With the exception of the 1kr black of the first issue, the Bavarian stamps have not tempted the forgers, and even this counterfeit is so poor, that it can hardly be called dangerous; it is lithographed instead of engraved, and the labels which bear the words of value, name, etc., are intensely black, while on the originals they are of a rather dull black and spotty, that is to say, the ink left small spots untouched.

#### BELGIUM.

Currency: 100 CENTIMES=1 FRANC=20.19 U. S. Currency.

#### ADHESIVES.

July 1st, 1849.



Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper; watermark two L's interlaced, enclosed in a single lined rectangular frame, placed sideways. Size 18½ x 21½ mm.

1 10c brown (Leopold I)

2 20c blue

Reprints.

1866.

1° White wove paper.

3 10c brown

4 20c blue

- 2° Horizontally laid paper.  
5 10c brown  
6 20c blue

- 3° Vertically laid paper.  
7 10c brown  
8 20c blue

The absence of the watermark is sufficient to distinguish the reprints from the originals.

October 17th, 1849.



Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper, watermarked same as preceding issue. Size  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

9 40c carmine

August 10th, 1850.

Same as preceding issue.

- 10 10c brown  
11 20c blue

1851.

Same as preceding issue,

but watermark without frame.



- 1° Thick paper.  
12 10c brown  
13 20c blue  
14 20c carmine  
2° Thin paper  
15 10c brown  
16 20c blue  
17 40c carmine

April 1st, 1861.

Same as preceding issue, but without watermark.

- 18 10c brown  
19 20c blue  
20 40c carmine

April 11, 1863.

Same as preceding issue.

- 1° Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .  
21 10c brown  
22 20c blue  
23 40c carmine  
2° Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , 13.  
24 10c brown  
25 20c blue  
26 40c carmine  
3° Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .  
27 10c brown  
28 20c blue  
29 40c carmine

4° Perforated, 14,  $14\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 30 10c brown  
31 20c blue  
32 40c carmine

Other compilers catalogue these stamps as perforated 13, 14; 13,  $13\frac{1}{2}$ ; 14,  $14\frac{1}{2}$ ; however we have seen all these that we mention but have not found any perforated 13, 14, or 13,  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

November, 1st 1865.



Typographed on white wove paper, highly surfaced. Size  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

London impression.

1° Perforated 14.

- 33 1fr lilac

2° Perforated 14,  $14\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 34 30c brown  
35 1fr lilac

Variety: Unperforated horizontally and perforated 14 vertically.

- 36 30c brown

January 1st 1866.

Same as preceding issue.



1° London impression.

Perforated 14,  $14\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 37 10c gray  
38 20c light blue  
39 40c carmine

2° Local impression.

a. Thin wove paper.

Perforated 14,  $14\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 40 10c gray  
41 20c blue  
42 30c brown

- 43 40c carmine

b. Thick wove paper.

Perforated 15.

- 44 10c gray  
45 20c blue  
46 20c ultramarine  
47 30c brown  
48 40c rose  
49 1fr lilac

The London impression is much clearer than the local impression, and the colors are much lighter. The perforation of all the stamps was done in Belgium with exception of a few sheets of the 1 franc which were perforated in London, the perforation of which is 14.

1869-70.



Typographed on white wove paper. Size 17½ x 21½ mm.

Perforated 15.

50 10c light green (Nov. 15th, 1869) (Leopold II)

- 51 10c dark green "
- 52 20c blue (Jan. 1st, 1870)
- 53 20c ultramarine "
- 54 30c pale bistre (March 1st, 1870)
- 55 30c dark amber "
- 56 40c rose (April 1st, 1870)
- 57 40c carmine "
- 58 1fr dark violet "
- 59 1fr mauve "

Varieties: Unperforated.

- 60 10c light green
- 61 30c dark amber
- 62 40c carmine

July 1st, 1875 and April 1st, 1878.



Typographed on white wove paper. Size 17 x 21 mm.

Perforated 15.

- 63 25c yellow bistre
- 64 50c slate
- 65 5fr light reddbrown (1878)

1881.

Same as preceding issue, printed in fugitive colors.

Perforated 15.

- 66 10c gray green
- 67 20c ultramarine
- 68 40c carmine
- 69 5fr dark reddbrown

Some of these stamps are found with a cancellation formed of lozenges within two parallel bars, these were used as deposits in the Postal Savings Bank.

1883.



Perforated 14.

- 70 10c carmine, (October 20th)
- 71 20c pearl gray, "
- 72 25c blue, (November 1st)
- 73 50c violet, "

1884-86.



Typographed on white wove paper. Sizes: the 10, 25, 50c, 1 and 2fr, 18x22 mm; the 20 and 50c, 18x21½ mm.



Perforated 15.

- 74 10c rose on bluish, (July 15th 1884)
- 75 20c olive, (Jan. 1st 1886.)
- 76 25c blue on rose, (Jan. 1st 1885)
- 77 50c ochre, (Jan. 1st 1886)
- 78 1fr reddbrown on greenish, (June 15th 1884)
- 79 2fr violet, (Jan. 1st 1886)

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

June 1st, 1861.





Engraved in *taille douce* on white wove paper. Size  $18\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

- 151 1c yellow green  
152 1c blue green

April 11th 1863.

Same as preceding issue.

- 1° Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ,  
153 1c green  
2° Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , 13.  
154 1c green  
3° Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .  
155 1c green  
4° Perforated 14,  $14\frac{1}{2}$ .  
156 1c green

1866-67.



Typographed on white wove paper. Size  $18 \times 22$  mm.

- 1° Unperforated  
157 1c gray (August 1888)  
2° Perforated 14.  
158 1c gray (June 1866)  
159 2c blue (March 1867)  
160 5c brown (Sept. 1866)  
3° Perforated 15.  
161 1c gray (Jan. 1st, 1867)  
162 2c ultramarine "  
163 5c light brown "  
164 5c dark brown "

1869-70.



Typographed on white wove paper. Size  $17\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Perforated 15.

- 165 1c yellow green (Nov. 15th, 1869)  
166 1c green  
167 2c blue (Jan. 1st, 1870)  
168 2c ultramarine "  
169 5c pale bistre (March 1st, 1870)  
170 5c dark amber  
171 8c violet (Jan. 1st, 1870)  
172 8c mauve "

Varieties: Unperforated.

- 173 1c yellow green  
174 2c blue  
175 5c dark amber

1881.

Same as preceding issue printed in fugitive colors.

Perforated 11.

- 176 1c gray green  
177 2c ultramarine  
178 5c reddish amber

Variety: *Belgique* instead of *Belgique*.

- 179 1c gray green

January 1st, 1884.

Perforated 14.

- 180 1c olive  
Variety: *Belgique* instead of *Belgique*.  
181 1c olive

July 1st, 1884.

Same as preceding issue.

Perforated 14.

- 182 1c gray  
183 5c green

Varieties:

- 1° *Belgique* instead of *Belgique*.  
184 1c gray  
2° *Belgique* instead of *Belgique*.  
185 5c green

October 1888 and January 1st, 1889.

Same as preceding issue.

Perforated 14.

- 186 1c olive  
187 2c brown red  
1889.

Varieties:

- 1° *Belgique* instead of *Belgique*  
188 1c olive  
2° *Belgique* instead of *Belgique*  
189 1c olive

The difference between the 1c of the 1888 issue and the 1c of the issue of January 1884, can only be told by the gum which in the later issue is white instead of yellowish; this issue was printed in olive in order to use up a large quantity of olive ink on hand at the Government Printing Office. In August, 1889, this issue resumed its former color (gray), all the olive ink having been used up. The various errors mentioned above are caused by the breaking of some letters in making the plates, and in the case of the 1c. the same error was to be found in three consecutive issues. The plates have been corrected and no errors are now to be found.

The 1c stamps having been used by many people to prepay letters, the Post Office Department in July, 1861, published a decree informing the public that as the 1 centime stamps had been created specially to prepay the postage on newspapers and printed matter, any letters prepaid with these stamps should be considered unpaid.

#### POSTAL PACKET STAMPS.



Typograph-  
on white wove  
paper. Size  
 $34\frac{1}{2} \times 25$  mm.

## Perforated 14.

251 10c brown red

252 20c blue

253 50c carmine

254 80c yellow

*Variety: Vingt instead of Vingt.*

255 20c blue

August 1881 and February 1882.

Same as preceding issue.

Perforated 14.

256 25c green

257 1fr gray, (1882)

1881.

Same as 1879 issue, printed in fugitive colors.

Perforated 14.

258 50c carmine

1882-87.

Typograph-

ed on white

wove paper.

Size 34x24½

mm.



Perforated 15.

259 10c brown red, (June 1886)

260 20c blue, "

261 25c green, (February 1887)

262 50c carmine, (August 1882)

263 80c pale ochre, (March 1883)

## UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

August 1st, 1870.



Typographed on white

wove paper. Size 17x20½

mm.

Perforated 15.

301 10c green

302 20c blue

*Varieties: 10c stamps cut in two, each half being used as a 5c.*

1° Cut horizontally in two.

a. Upper half

303 5c green

b. Lower half.

304 5c green

2° Cut diagonally in two.

a. Right upper half.

305 5c green

b. Left upper half.

306 5c green

c. Right lower half.

307 5c green

d. Left lower half.

308 5c green

1871.

Same as preceding issue.

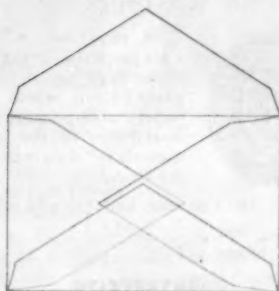
Unperforated.

309 10c green

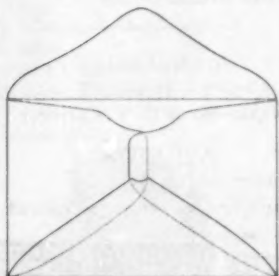
310 20c blue

## ENVELOPES.

## SHAPES.



Shape 1.



Shape 2.

August 1st, 1873.

Stamp embossed in upper right corner:  
white wove paper; 1st shape.

1° Size 115 x 75 mm.

401 10c green

2° Size 145 x 115 mm.

402 10c green

June 1st, 1879.

Stamp same as preceding issue; 2d Shape.

1° Size 115 x 75 mm.

403 10c green

2° Size 145 x 115 mm.

404 10c green

## LETTER SHEETS.

March 25th, 1888.

Unfolded envelope; stamp same type as adhesives of 1884 issue to right; two lines of inscription; *Enveloppe-Lettre—Omslag brief*. Thick blue paper.

Size 115 x 75 mm.

451 10c carmine

## WRAPPERS.



In 1877, two wrappers were prepared but they have never been issued. Typographed on white wove paper, stamp to the right; inscription to the left in capitals: "Administration des Postes."

Sizes: 350 x 40 mm. and 350 x 60 mm.

501 1c green

502 5c brown red

## COUNTERFEITS.

We do not know of any counterfeits of the Belgian stamps.

## BERGEDORF.

Currency. 16 SCHILLING—12 GROSCHEN—1 MARK—\$0.28 U. S. Currency.

## ADHESIVES.

November 1st, 1861.

Lithographed on white or colored wove paper.



Sizes:  $\frac{1}{2}$ s,  $15\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$  mm; 1s,  $15\frac{3}{4} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$  mm;  $1\frac{1}{2}$ s,  $17\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$  mm; 3s,  $19 \times 19$  mm; 4s,  $21 \times 21$  mm.

- 1  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch black on violet
- 2  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch black on blue
- 3 1sch black on white
- 4  $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch black on yellow
- 5 3sch black on pale red
- 6 3sch blue on rose
- 7 4sch black on brown

Varieties:

- 1<sup>o</sup> schillinge instead of schilling
- 8  $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch black on yellow

2<sup>o</sup> tête bêche

- 9 1sch black on white
- 10  $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch black on yellow (*schillinge*)

Reprints.

1<sup>o</sup> June, 1867

- 11  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch black on violet
- 12 3sch black on rose

2<sup>o</sup> 1872

- 13  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch black on blue
- 14 1sch black on white
- 15  $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch black on yellow (*schillinge*)
- 16 3sch blue on rose
- 17 4sch black on brown

Varieties: Tête bêche

- 18 1sch black on white
- 19  $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch black on yellow

It is not easy to distinguish the reprints from the originals; in fact, we do not know of an infallible test. The reprints are generally of a lighter shade than the originals; but this is not very difficult to remedy, as soaking will generally take away the bright appearance. The cancellation also is no positive test, as quantities of reprints are to be found with forged cancellation.

## COUNTERFEITS.

Numerous good counterfeits of these stamps have been made; but the differences are so small that it is impossible to describe them, and a close comparison will be necessary to tell the counterfeits from the genuine.

## BERMUDA.

Currency. 1 POUND—20 SHILLINGS.  
1 SHILLING—12 PENCE.

The pound equaling \$4.86 U. S. Currency.

## ADHESIVES.

September, 1865



Typographed on white wove paper, watermarked Crown and C. C. Size,  $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22$  mm.

Perforated 14.

- 1 1p red
- 2 6p lilac
- 3 1sh green

Varieties: Watermark inverted.

- 4 1p red



March, 1866.



Same paper, size and watermark as preceding issue.

Perforated 14.

5 2p blue

March, 1873.



Similar to preceding issue, same paper, size and watermark.

Perforated 14.

6 3p yellow buff

March, 1874.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the issue of September 1865, and March 1866, surcharged diagonally in black with new value.

Perforated 14.

1° surcharged **THREE PENCE**

7 3p on 1sh green

2° surcharged **THREE PENCE**

8 3p on 1p red

9 3p on 2p blue

10 3p on 1sh green

Some compilers catalogue also the 1 and 2p with surcharge of the first type, however, we have not the slightest confidence in them, and believe with Major Evans that the 1 and 2p, with surcharge of the second type, were never put into actual use, and are in reality essays.

March, 1875.

Provisional issue.

Stamps of the issue of 1868, '66 and '73 surcharged horizontally in black with new value.

Perforated 14.

One  
Penny.

11 1p on 2p blue

12 1p on 3p yellow buff

13 1p on 1sh green

Variety: Surcharge inverted.

14 1p on 1sh green

March, 1880.



Typographed on white wove paper, watermarked Crown and C. C. Size 18½x22 mm.

Perforated 14.

15 ½p pale brown

16 4p orange

1884-86

Same types, impression, etc., as issues of 1865, '66 and '67. Watermark Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

17 1p red

18 1p rose (December, 1886)

19 2p blue

20 3p gray (January, 1886)

Varieties: Watermark inverted.

21 1p rose

November, 1884.



Same impression, watermark, etc., as preceding issue.

Perforated 14.

22 2½p ultramarine

#### COUNTERFEITS.

The counterfeits being all lithographs it is quite easy to distinguish them from the genuine. However, dangerous counterfeits of the provisionals of the 1874 issue (2d type) are in existence, having been made by printing a forged surcharge over genuine stamps of the 1865 and '66 issues; there are different styles of counterfeits, some having an ornamented "P," while others are exactly of the same type as the genuine. These last are of course the only dangerous ones; the only difference we can find being in the length of the surcharge, which on all the genuine that we have seen, measures 23½mm. We have never seen a genuine cancelled 3p on 1 or 2p.

## NOMEN EST OMEN.

## ETYMOLOGY OF

## THE NAMES OF COUNTRIES

Translated from the *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal* by W. Morgan Martin.

It is an undisputed fact that Stamp-collecting is receiving more and more that recognition of its interesting and instructive features which it deserves.

It is understood, that in the knowledge of stamps there lies hidden a true incentive to the broadening and animating of geographical historical and especially philological instruction.

To many collectors therefore it will not be unwelcome if the "*Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*" reveals in its columns the derivation of the names of certain countries.

In the first place we look at

## EUROPE.

Who does not know the tradition of the Phoenician King's daughter Europa, who was stolen by the enamored Jupiter disguised in the shape of a bull, and carried to that part of the earth which has taken her name?

Cadmus, her brother, had to search for her and was not allowed to return home without her. As it was impossible for him to accomplish his mission, he founded the city of Thebes. It is a tradition, which on the one side is intended to show, that Europe was populated from Asia, and on the other hand it illustrates to us the Phoenician influence upon Greece. The more modern etymologists (Kiepert) take into consideration the Shemitic ereb, dark; therefore Europe was the "evening land," and was contrasted with Asia, namely the "morning land."

*Alsace.* This name originated in the time of the Frankish Kings. Some declare the land of "Elisassen" as the land of alien settlers; others as the country of the "inhabitants on the Ill" (the name of a tributary of the Rhine in Alsace).

*Bavaria.* At the time of the migration, the Celtic people of Boioaria, i. e. the inhabitants of the land of Boii, stationed guards who came from their former dwelling-places to the above mentioned land of Boii, the present Bavaria (Bayern) and transferred their name to their new dwelling place. Latinized the name is Bavaria.

*Belgium,* the new kingdom which separated from Holland in 1831, was named after its old inhabitants, the Celtic Belgae, as the land of the Belgians had already been called Belgica (Caesar, de Bello Gallico) in the time of the Romans.

*Bosnia* was named after Bosna, a western tributary of the Save.

*Brunswick.* The city was named Brunswick by its founder Bruno of Saxony. As the old "wick" signified city, its name is in effect "Bruno City." From the city the surrounding country derived its name.

*Bremen.* "Border City" from bram, bräm, the shore upon which the place was originally built by mariners and fishers.

*Bulgaria,* derived from the Finnish Bulgarians or Volgarians, named after Bolgar their capital which was situated in middle Volga. When a part of the Bulgarians first appeared on the Danube in 587, they soon conquered the Slavs of that region; both tribes then intermingled, and thus the name has been applied to all the inhabitants of that land.

*Denmark.* "The mark (i. e., boundary land) of the Danes," a Gothic tribe which wandered into the archipelago about the fifth century.

*England.* Land of the Angles, those Germans from the district of the present Schleswig-Holstein, who came to England together with the Saxons under their leaders, Hengist and Horsa, a short time after the downfall of the Roman Empire.

*Finland.* "Land of the Finns." The name of the Finns is the Gothic translation of their peculiar name *soumalaiset*, swampmen, from *souma* swamp, moor.

*France.* Empire of the Franks—the free.

*Germany.* (Deutschland). The old high-German *diutisc*, *thiudisks*, "related to the tribe to the people (diot and thiuda)." At one time our ancestors called themselves thus in contradistinction to the inhabitants of the Roman Empire whom they called Welsh (Wale, Galen and Gauls,) as foreign to themselves. Hence Germany (Deutschland) the "land of the Germans" (Deutsche).

*Gibraltar*, named from the Arabic *Gebel al Tarik* "Mountain of Tarik," after the Arabian general who landed in Europe in 711.

*Great Britain*, possibly from the Phoenician *Baratanak* meaning "Land of Fin."

*Hamburg* signifies "forestcastle" (the old-Saxon form *hamme* still exists.) It was built in the year 811 by Charles the Great (Charlemagne) against the Slavonians.

*Hannover*, in former times *Hanover* denoting "high bank" because the city proper lay upon the elevated right bank of the Leine river, first became the name of the city only, then of the surrounding country.

*Holland.* This name was formed from the original "Holtland," on account of the thick copse-wood of the islands at the mouth of the Maas. (Holt is the low-German form for the high-German Holz (wood), such changes are common as for example the low-German *dat* for the high-German *das*, and the low-German *water* for the high-German *wasser*.)

*Iceland.* The second discoverer Floeke named this polar island "Iceland" on account of the great amount of floating ice off the north coast; it was as correctly christened *Snjoland* (snow land) by the Norwegian Noddod.

*Ionian Islands.* They received their names from the Ionians, who settled on them. This people derived its origin from the traditional Ion (the son of Apollo and Creusa,) who was king of *Ægialea*.

From that time the inhabitants of that city were called Ionians.

*Italy* from the Latin *vitulus* meaning calf, the secondary form is *italus*, therefore Italy denotes "calfland." This etymology has been borne out by inscriptions on coins. (Inscription *Viteliu* for Italy.)

*Lombardy*, Italian *Lombardia*, was named after the immigrant German-people of the Longobards.

*Lübeck* was named after the Slavonian king *Lieuby*, who erected an alarm post south of the modern *Kaltenhof* against the *Obotrites*. This was destroyed by the *Rugians* in 1139, and arose again in its present location in 1143, and the few inhabitants of *Olden—Lubecke* (Old Lubeck) now transferred the name to the new place.

*Luxemburg, Lucelinburg*, "small castle" at first the name of the castle, then that of the city and surrounding country.

*San Marino* was named after the hermit *Marinus*, who settled in this place in the fourth century, and lived upon the top of the mountain where the capital is also situated.

*Modena*, from the Latin "*Mutina*," the old Roman colony.

*Montenegro* is the Italian for "black mountains." Its Slavonic name has the same meaning, *Črnagora*, (*črna*=black, *gora*=mountain.)

*Neapel*, the Greek for "new city."

*Norway*, properly, *Norweg*, meaning "Northern-way," the so-called by the Norman mariners after the Northern water-ways in contrast to "Vesterveg" and "Austurveg."

*Austria* is an adaptation of the form for "Eastern Empire."

*Poland*, from the Slavonic pole meaning "plain."

*Portugal* was named after the city Porto, meaning "harbor," (Roman Portuscale,) the most important city of this country, about the middle of the 11th century.

*Prussia*, from *Borussen*, and this from *Russen*, *Reussen*; one of the geographical names which in consequence of the political formation, has gradually attained a much wider extent.

*Saxony*, an old German name for a people and their country, which spread with the tribes that bore it. From *sahs*, their peculiar short weapon.

*Sardinia* is not to be traced from the well-known fish—the Sardine, but from the Iberian race of people, the Sardi.

*Schleswig*, the name of the city signified "place (old-German wick) on the Schlei;" later on it was applied to the surrounding country.

*Sweden*, in the vernacular language *Sverige*, is constructed from *Svea-Rike*, which signifies "Svenen Empire," (written even in the 16th century in the chronicle of Oloas Petri *Sverige*).

*Switzerland* is a modification of the name *Schwyz*, the chief place of the well known old-Swiss canton of the name. Its name was derived from *Switer*, a guide of the traditional northern immigrants.

*Spain* is the Phoenician for "cony-land."

*Tuscany* was named after the Tuscans.

*Turkey*. The Turks were designated by the Arabs as "turkur," robbers.

*Württemberg* official style of writing for "Würtemberg," from "Wirtemberg" or "Wirtineberg"—a castle not far from Stuttgart, on the red mountains. The latter at present, is the Greek vault church of Queen Catharine. (Wirt am Berg.)

#### ASIA.

It is accepted according to the newer etymologists, that the word *Asia* has been derived from Semitic words with the significations "Intermediate -land," "Shining-land," but mostly "Land of the Rising Sun." In this last signification, *Asia* might be contrasted with, *Europe*—the Evening land, as the Morning-land (*Natolia*, *Orient*, *Levante*, *Japan* and *Nippon*).

*Afghanistan*. "Land of the Afghans," named after their ancestor *Afghana*, a co-temporary of *Nebuchadnezzar*.

*Tan* is "land," which we find again in *Turkestan*, *Beloochistan* and others.

*Bhopal* or *Bhupalpur*—"Kings-town" from *bhupal*, a land-regent.

*Borneo* named after the Malayan sultanate, *Burni* or *Bruni*, adapted to Portuguese pronunciation.

*Ceylon*. Abridged from *Sinhala dwipa*, the Sanscrit for lions island;" therefore the inhabitants are *Singhalese*.

*China*. The name is probably formed from the name of the old dynasty *Thsin* (255-209 B. C.,) which has been adopted with us after the example of the Portuguese. The Chinese themselves also call their country *Tschung Kue* i. e., the "Central Empire."

*Haidarabad*. "Haidar's City," from the proper noun *Haidar*, meaning "lion."

*Hong-Kong*, is the Chinese for "sweet-scented water."

*Faridkot*. "Farid's castle."

*Holkar*. Family name of the house of princes.

*Japan* is a modification of the name Nippon, which means "Land of the Rising Sun" from the Japanese "ni" meaning fire, or in a more liberal signification meaning sun, and "pon" meaning terra firma or land.

*Cashmere*, is from the Sanscrit Kasyapa-mar signifying "Home of Kasyapa," the saint who brought about the drainage of a lake situated in the valley.

*Corea* is called Corey by Kämpfer in his description of Japan (Beschreibung von Japan I Seite 77.)

*Philippines*, named by the Spaniards in honor of their king, Philip the Second.

*Siam*, abridged from Schan or Schyan.

*Straits Settlements*. "Colony on the strait."

*Timor* is the Malayan for "Orient" or "East."

## AFRICA.

This name was first applied by the Romans to the ancient Lybia, who next designated the surrounding country of Carthage, inhabited, by the Afri, as Africa i. e., "Afriland", and then gradually gave a larger compass to the name. Besides, in the time of Cæsar, Africa was not yet generally acknowledged as a third part of the earth. (Sallustus, bellum Jugurthinum Cap. 17. In divisione orbis terrarum plurique in parte tertia Africam posuere, pauci tantum modo Asiam et Europam esse, sed Africam in Europam.)

*Azores*, port os Açores meaning "hawk-islands", so named by the Portuguese on account of the many açores, "hawks" or, properly speaking, "hen-harriers."

*Cape Verde Islands*, named after Cape Verde meaning "green cape."

*Egypt*. The name is of Greek origin, but of doubtful meaning; according to Brugsch, the Greek Aegyptos was a corruption of Ha-ka-ptah i. e., 'house of worship of the Ptah.' The native name was Chemi, signifying "black land;" yet that does not allude to the dark complexion of the inhabitants, for these were reddish brown, but to the alluvia black soil of the Nile, which has a remarkable distinction from the adjacent Ta Tesch i. e., "the redness," of the desert.

*Fernando Po* was discovered in 1469 or 1471 by Fernao do Po and named after him.

*Griqualand* takes its name after the Griquas, a mixed race from the Hot-tentots and Dutch.

*St. Helena* was discovered by João da Nova on St. Helen's day, May 22, 1502.

*Liberia*, from the Latin liber meaning "free," "not slavish," was the acquired land named by the noble-minded North Americans in 1824, in which the freed and emancipated negroes should find a safe refuge and a well-ordered home.

*Madeira*. "Wood or forest island."

*Mauritius*. "Maurice-island" in honor of Maurice of Orange.

*Natal*. Abridgement of *dies natalis*, meaning "Christmas," because the coast was discovered on Christmas-day in 1498 by Vasco de Gama.

*Orange State* named after the Orange river. The latter was called Orange river by the Hollanders, in honor of their ruling-house, Orange.

*Sierra Leone* signifies "lion-mountains."

*São Thomé*. The old town Meliapore was christened by the Portuguese as "St. Thomas" in remembrance of the apostle of this name who, according to the statements of the natives, is said to have lived here and performed miracles.

*Transvaal*. "The land across the Vaal," an affluent of the Orange river, called also Gai Gariep.



Martin Waltze-müller, the college teacher in St. Dié, Lorraine, proposed the name

#### AMERICA

in his *Cosmographiae Introductio* in 1507 for the new South American countries, said to have been discovered by Amerigo Vespucci. (It is noticed indeed, that a much greater expanse was given to the name later on.) In the Spanish peninsula they for a long time called the new world *Indias Occidentales* (West Indies) or simply *Indias*. In England they called the North American coast Newfoundland and the like.

On the other hand in Germany and other countries the first named proposition immediately met with accord, assisted by the spreading of the writings of Vespucci, and the similarity of the names of other continents. The name America was first found geographically used upon Apian's map of the world in 1522.

We add to our account about the origin of the name *América*, that according to others the originator of the name was called Waldseemüller, and was a bookseller and Professor at St. Dié. He translated the journeys of Amerigo Vespucci from the French under the name *Hylacomylus* and then published them.

*Argentina*, meaning "silver land," is from the Latin *argentum* which signifies "silver," whilst the river has received its name *Rio de la Plata*, (*Plata-silver*) from the Spanish.

*Barbados*, named from the *fiscus barbata*, a kind of fig tree, which was met with abundantly in that place.

*Bermudas* (islands) received their names by their discoverer, the Spaniard—Juan Bermudas in 1515. The islands were also called *Sommers-Islands*, after Sir George Sommers, who was stranded here in 1612 and took possession of them in the name of the English.

*Brazil*, which was at first considered an island, received the name, *Ilha da vera cruz* i. e., "islands of the true cross," after a great wooden cross which was erected on May 1st, 1500.

Later on it received also the name *Paapagalli terra*, signifying "parrot land," and in time of the French possession it took the name *le France antarctique* i. e., "the Antarctic France."

The well-known dye-wood transported to Europe for the first time on the first voyage in 1503, which the natives call *ibira pitanga* i. e., "red wood" and the Portuguese named *braz* ("fire") after the fiery-red color, was employed to bestow its enduring name upon the country; in German it has the form *Brasilien* meaning "land of fiery-wood."

*Buenos Ayres*: "Good air."

*Canada*, by common usage, is derived from an Indian word *Kanata* which means "a number of huts." The discoverer might have taken this word as a name for the country.

*Costa Rica*: "Rich coast."

*Dominica* is the Spanish for "Sunday island," so named by Columbus because he landed here on Sunday November 3, 1493.

*Ecuador* is the Spanish for "equator."

*Falkland Islands* were taken possession of by the British in 1765 and named after Lord Falkland.

*Guadeloupe*. Santa Maria de Guadelupe, one of the Antilles, was discovered upon Columbus' second voyage on the 4th of November 1493, and was named after the cloister "*Nuestra Señora de Guadelupe*," according to a promise given to the monks.

*Guatemala.* The Spaniards of the century of the discovery shortened the Indian name Quauhtemallanx which signifies "rotten tree."

*Hayti* is an Indian name for "Rough land."

*Honduras* means "the deep," from the Spanish hondo, i. e. deep."

When the Spaniards wished to land here, they found no firm land on the coast, and thanked God, that he had delivered them from such depths of the sea.

*Jamaica*, its name among the Indians was Xiamica, denoting "the island of springs;" at the present time it is no longer a correct indication of its water supply.

*Martinique* was named after the Indian word Mantinino or Mantigno.

*Mexico*, the "place of Mexitli," was named after the temple of Mexitli, the Mars of the Mexicans.

*Montserrat* from the Spanish Monte Serrato i. q. "carved mountain." Columbus so named the mountain on account of the strange clefts.

*Panama* was originally the name of an Indian village. Later on it changed to the city, the province, and the isthmus.

*Peru.* In the year 1522 a chevalier by the name of Andagoya undertook an expedition from Panama out to the eastern part of South America, up to that time very little known. He went only a very little to the south to that place where the distinguished discoverer (Balbao) of the Pacific Ocean had already advanced. Owing to a misfortune, Andagoya was hindered in the continuation of his journey. He turned back and brought the news from a Cazique (Indian chief) that great riches were treasured up in a land in the far south, by the name of Biru; that it was, but, as proven later, it was the name of a small river of the coast. Since that time the journeys to the south turned to signify the journeys to the riches of Biru and so the name Peru came into vogue for great domains in South America, which so far had been entirely unknown.

*Porto Rico*, properly Puerto Rico, meaning "rich harbor."

*Prince Edwards Islands* were newly named in honor of Duke of Kent, who commanded the British forces to that region in 1799.

*San Salvador* means "The Holy Savior."

*Tobago*, probably a corruption from Trabajo, signifying "island of tribulation."

*Venezuela* means "Little Venice."

*Virgin Islands.* *Islas de las Virgines* i. e. Virgin Islands were discovered by Columbus upon his second voyage, on the day of the Holy Ursula and the 11,000 virgins—the 14th of October, and therefore so named.

#### AUSTRALIA.

In earlier times in the form Terra Australis Incognita i. e., "unknown southern land," was applied to all those rising tracts of lands in the southern latitude which they too hastily united to the enormous south-polar land surrounding the south pole, and since Tasman's bold voyage by which he has cut off a great tract of land from the south-polar continent, became limited to the territory of the Australia of the present time.

*Fiji Islands* were named by the natives Viti Islands.

*New Zealand*, on the other hand, derived its name from the Holland province of Zealand.

*New Caledonia* was discovered on the 4th of September, 1774, by the English mariner, Cook, and named after the old name of Scotland because he could not learn the correct name of the land.

*New South Wales.* The entire eastern coast of Australia seen by Cook

on the 21st of August, 1770, was named by him after the English province of Wales. Since the secession of the northern half, now known as Queensland, the name New South Wales is restricted to a more limited region.

*Queensland* was the name given the eastern Australian British colony and was so named in honor of Queen Victoria.

*Sandwich Islands* were named by Cook after his protector — Sandwich.

*Samoa or Navigator Islands* were discovered by Bougainville on May 3d. 1768, and received their name after the numerous sailing pirogues which surrounded him upon his arrival.

*Tasmania* derived its name from Abel Tasman, the Dutch mariner who first circumnavigated Australia.

*Victoria* received its name in 1847 after the Queen of Great Britain.

### THE FIRST ISSUE OF AUSTRIAN NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

Extract from the Catalogue of Ed. v. Neulinger.

Two prominent varieties are to be found in the originals of these stamps, and the chief difference lies in the "S's of "Zeitungs—Post-Staempel." In the first type the letter is formed thus "S" while in the second it is "S."

In the first instance the "S" is of the usual shape, in which the upper and lower curves are alike, and have vertical lines at the ends.

All the originals also have Control marks. These are to be found at the left side of the neck, directly over the knot in the mantle, and consist of small lines, sometimes almost dots, placed above one another, and varying in number from (1?) 2-6 (7?)

These control marks are also to be found in the counterfeits, but in different form; the lines are much larger and thicker, and are almost all alike in number.

In regard to the reprints, it is worthy of notice that they exist only in the second type. The impression of the second reprint (1871) bears the closest resemblance to the original because the eye of the Mercury head is heavily shaded on all four values; at this spot the color appears to have run; the first reprint (1865) has the clearest impression, and in this respect the third reprint (1885) ranks second; the paper of the first and second reprints is pure white, while that of the third and fourth (1889) is grayish and sometimes yellowish.

In comparing the originals with the counterfeits, besides the control marks already mentioned, the following differences are to be found:

The Head of Mercury is in a square on groundwork of wavy lines. Counting from the upper left corner of the square it will be found that the fourth line is carried to the brim of the helmet. This is the case in all originals and reprints, whereas in almost all counterfeits the brim touches the third line. Besides, in all originals, the third and fourth lines are united by a square dot, to the right of the brim of the helmet. This connecting dot is lacking in all reprints and counterfeits.

In the second and third reprints the third horizontal line is a little thicker at the centre than in the first reprint, but the thickening is not sufficient to cause it to merge with or touch the fourth horizontal line.

The following is another difference between the originals and the counterfeits: At the side of the square containing the Head of Mercury, four lines running almost horizontally, run from the right towards the helmet. The third and fourth of these lines connecting from the top, run together and form a canal.

The upper and shorter canal is open and broad at the end, whereas in the counterfeits it is pointed and closed and connects with the line above.

## VALUES OF STANDARD FOREIGN COINS AS NEWLY ESTIMATED.

*(The Postcard, January 6th 1890.)*

The following will, undoubtedly, interest collectors of cards, stamps, envelopes, etc.

The Secretary of the Treasury has proclaimed the values of the standard coins of the nations of the world to be followed in determining the values of all foreign merchandise imported on and after January 1, 1890, as exhibited in the table given below. The values of these several coins have been changed since January 1, 1889: The florin of Austria, silver dollar of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and the Central American States, bolivar of Venezuela, rupee of India, silver yen (or dollar) of Japan, dollar (or peso) of Mexico, ruble of Russia and the mahhub of Tripoli. The following coins have, for the first time, been included in the circular: Two dollar gold-piece of Newfoundland, value, \$2.02 7; Shanghai tael of China, value, \$1.03 1; Haikwan (customs) tael of China, value, \$1.14 8.

The list is as follows:

Country.	Monetary Unit.	Value in Terms of U. S. Gold Dollar.
Argentine Republic	Peso.	0.965
Austria-Hungary	Florin.	0.393
Belgium	Franc.	0.185
Bolivia	Boliviana.	0.694
Brazil	Milreis.	0.546
British possessions N. A. (except Newfoundland)	Dollar	1.00
Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador.	Peso.	0.698
Chili	Peso.	0.912
China	Tael, Shanghai.	1.031
China	Tael, Haikwan (customs).	1.148
Colombia	Peso.	0.698
Cuba	Peso.	0.926
Denmark	Crown.	0.268
Ecuador	Sucre.	0.698
Egypt	Pound (100 piastres).	4.943
France	Franc.	0.193
German Empire	Mark.	0.238 1/2
Great Britain	Pound Sterling.	4.866
Greece	Drachma.	0.193
Haiti	Gourde.	0.905
India	Rupee.	0.332
Italy	Lira.	0.193
Japan	Yen (gold).	0.997
Japan	Yen (silver).	0.752
Liberia	Dollar.	1.00
Mexico	Dollar.	0.758
Netherlands	Florin.	0.402
Newfoundland	Dollar.	1.014
Norway	Crown.	0.268
Peru	Sol.	0.698
Portugal	Milreis.	1.08
Russia	Ruble.	0.558
Spain	Peseta.	0.193
Sweden	Crown.	0.268
Switzerland	Franc.	0.193
Tripoli	Mahhub of 20 piastres.	0.629
Turkey	Piastre.	0.044
Venezuela	Bolivar.	0.14

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 THE SALTILLO ISSUE OF MEXICO.
 

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The P. J. of A. has started an extensive inquiry into the truth of the statement made by Mr. A. Beddig that these stamps had been reprinted.

A brief summary of the correspondence bearing on the subject would show that two lots of these stamps were delivered to the Mexican government, the first lot in 1864 and the second lot, with the plates, in 1867, after the downfall of the Empire. The second lot was not put into circulation as many of the stamps delivered in 1864 had been stolen from the Monterey postoffice. The greater part of the second lot of stamps are said to be still in the possession of the Mexican government, and there would, therefore, be no occasion for reprinting.

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 NOTES.
 

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ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The *Timbre Poste* states that the last  $\frac{1}{2}$ c wrapper comes with the error "*Repubilca*" instead of "*Republica*" in the inscription on the wrapper.

BRITISH GUIANA.—The *Philatelic Record* has seen the 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 dollars green, with black surcharge, used postally.

CONGO.—The 10c carmine of the current set made its appearance at the end of last year as predicted by us in our August number, although the stamp was chronicled by some of our contemporaries as far back as June, 1889.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—The Cubieta of 50c is now printed in lilac rose on bluish paper.

RUSSIA.—This country will soon issue wrappers of 1 and 2kop, also letter cards of 5, 7 and 10 kop.

SALVADOR.—We have just received a 2c of the same type as the 1c and with the same error "*Union Postal*" instead of "*Servicio Postal*" obliterated by a heavy black line.

SWAZIELAND.—*Swazieland* This is the surcharge on the Transvaal stamps which we chronicled last month.

NETHERLANDS will soon issue a 3 cent stamp.

TRAVANCORE.—These stamps are now printed on watermarked paper; so far only the 1ch has appeared; we hope to give an illustration of the watermark in our next number.

MEXICO.—The new envelopes have the flap to the left similar to the Registration envelopes of Great Britain and its colonies; the stamp is to the right on the face of the envelope, and to the left is the coat of arms of Mexico with scroll below, bearing the following inscription "*Servicio Postal Mexicana*" all in red,

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—The postal authorities thinking that on account



of its color the 50c may be mistaken for the 5 pesos, or *vice versa*, have changed the color of the 5 pesos; it is now printed in black on white paper.

TASMANIA.—An error of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  penny surcharge on 1p has been found reading "*Haft*" instead of "*Half*."

URUGUAY.—The *Timbre Poste* explains in the following way the reason of the surcharge "*Provisorio*" on the 5c violet: "In 1886 through a misunderstanding, the 5c stamp with figure of value in center was printed in violet; the government at first refused the issue, but after some discussion with the printers, decided to use them until those printed in blue would be ready. When the blue stamps appeared the violet ones were withdrawn from sale. In October last the supply of 5c blue running short, the government again issued the violet stamps, but this time with the surcharge '*Provisorio*'"

ROUMANIA.—The stamps are now printed on paper watermarked with the Arms of the Kingdom on a shield surmounted by a crown and underneath the motto "*Nihil Sine Deo*."

MODENA.—Mr. Diena has found an uncatalogued error of the 40c 1859: before the letter "C" of "Cent" is an inverted "5"; Mr. Moens who has seen the stamp has not the slightest doubt of its authenticity.

MEXICO.—Several of our contemporaries chronicled, some time ago, a new issue of wrappers in various papers, type similar to the current issue; our confidence in them being very limited we did not catalogue them at that time preferring to await further developments. In the December number of the *Timbre Poste* one of Mr. Moens' correspondents in Mexico informs him that no such wrappers are in existence; they are thus probably essays or humbugs.

CEYLON.—For more than a year we and others have catalogued a Ceylon 25c yellow green; this is a mistake. The only 25c stamp issued was made in 1886, in bistre; but since the end of 1887, the numerals of value, which represent a second printing operation, has been printed in olive.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Both the 3 and 5c envelopes come in following sizes: 140x78mm and 120x84mm.

HANOVER.—Reprints of the 1-10th without and with large network are now offered for sale. It is not very difficult to distinguish them from the originals; those without network are unwatermarked while the originals are on watermarked paper; on the others the network is printed separately on each stamp, while in the originals the network is printed over the entire sheet.

COSTA RICA.—We publish the following decree announcing the issue of the current set:

BERNARDO SOTO, President of the Republic of Costa Rica.

By virtue of the authority conferred on him by paragraph 28, of Article 102, of the Constitution, decrees.

ART. I.—The postal and telegraph tax shall hereafter be paid by means of postal and telegraph stamps, which shall be indiscriminately used for both services.

ART. II.—A new design of postage and telegraph stamps, of value and colors as below, shall be issued.

Rectangular in shape, 25mm high, 21mm wide; "Costa Rica" above and below, "Correos y Telegrafos" and values as per schedule herewith:

Olive green,	5 pesos.
Violet,	2 "
Blue,	1 "
Red,	50 centavos.
Bright green,	20 "
Olive brown,	10 "
Orange,	5 "
Sea-green,	2 "
Sienna,	1 "

ART. III.—The stamps of the new issue shall be put into circulation on the 20th of the present month, on which day they shall be received in payment of the cost of telegrams in the Treasury offices.

On the same day the use of the stamps hitherto used shall cease by law.

ART IV.—The stamps at present in use, which may remain in the hands of the public, may be exchanged until the 31st of October, 1890.

ART. V.—On every purchase of more than \$25 worth a discount of 6 per cent. will be allowed.

For the province of Guanacaste the discount shall be 12 per cent.

Done in the city of San Jose in the Presidential Palace, the 14th of September, 1889.

BERNARDO SOTO.

MAURO FERNANDEZ, Minister of Finance and Commerce.

This decree shows the reasons why the stamps for the province of Guanacaste are surcharged with its name.

We are indebted for some of our information to Messrs. Witt, Thorne & Rechert, also to the *Timbre Poste*, *Philatelic Record*, *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal*, *Der Philatelist* and the *Philatelic Journal of America*.

## NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY.

MINUTES OF THE 215th REGULAR MEETING OF THE NATIONAL PHILATELICAL SOCIETY, DECEMBER 17th, 1889.

Present: President Wuesthoff, Terret, Thorne, Nast, Wylie, Bogert, Aue Rechert, Dejonge, H. L. Calman, Berlepsch, Gremmel, Collin, Clotz, Hobby, Scott, Corwin, Holmes, Muecke, Witt, Determann, Ackerman, Ruhl, Lehman, Warner, Lowrie, W. M. Stillman, T. B. Stillman, Barrows, Kirtland and Van der Willigen.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The following persons were proposed for membership: by Mr. Bogert, A. E. Lawrence, 221 South St., and by Mr. Corwin, Philip La Tourette, 120 Broadway, N. Y., as active members; by Mr. Corwin, Wm. Wilson, 6 Westminster Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, England, and A. A. Bartlett, Charlettstown, P. E. I., and by Mr. Rechert, J. Kraft, Hauri, Basel Mission Cannamore, Malabar, India, and Fred. R. Ginn, 83 Baronet Road, Lansdown Road, Tottenham, England, as corresponding members. All of these candidates were elected.

It was moved by Mr. Corwin "to amend Article VIII, Section 1, of the Constitution, by inserting after the words one dollar," the words, and fifty cents.

It was moved by Mr. Bogert "to amend the Constitution by omitting all that portion of Article XI, after word members, in the seventh line of that article;" These amendments will be submitted to a general vote of members, thirty days after they were offered.

Moved by Mr. Rechert, and seconded by Mr. H. L. Calman, that twenty-five dollars be appropriated for the improvement of the library in such a way as the Librarian deems fit: carried.

Regarding a communication of The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., it was moved by Mr. Rechert and seconded by Mr. Corwin, that the Society subscribe to the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY for all active members, on the terms proposed by the Company: carried.

Annual reports of Treasurer and Secretary read and received.

The annual election of officers for the ensuing year, resulted as follows:

President. C. B. Corwin, 22. R. Wuesthoff, 10. J. W. Scott, 2.

Vice President. J. W. Scott, 20. Jos. Rechert, 13.

Secretary. G. W. D. Crittenton. Unanimously.

Treasurer. P. van der Willigen. Unanimously.

Exchange Sup't. H. Gremmel, 20. R. R. Bogert, 13.

Librarian. M. C. Berlepsch. Unanimously.

Executive Committee. H. N. Terrett, 31. D. S. Wylie, 28. R. R. Bogert, 18. T. B. Stillman, 18. H. S. Mack, 8.

Those receiving the highest number of votes were declared elected, including Mr. Bogert of the Ex. Com., he having been unanimously elected upon Mr. Stillman's withdrawal in his favor.

Moved by Mr. Rechert, that a vote of thanks be tendered to the retiring president, Mr. Wuesthoff, for the services rendered the Society. Carried unanimously; Mr. J. W. Scott, taking the chair, Mr. Wuesthoff tendered thanks in a few words.

Adjournment.

P. VAN DER WILLIGEN,

Secretary, *pro tem.*

## BROOKLYN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(Branch of American Philatelic Society.)

Meetings every other Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, at 85 and 87 Court Street.

President Charles Gregory; Recording Secretary, Walter S. Scott; Corresponding Secretary, Robert S. Lehman. For information address, Corresponding Secretary 116 E. 90th street, New York.

### MINUTES OF MEETING HELD DECEMBER 19, 1889.

Present: Vice President Scott in the chair. Messrs. Aue, Beers, Furlong, Lee, Lehman, Needham, Rasmus and Sheridan. Minutes of last meeting were not read, owing to the absence of the Recording Secretary.

Mr. Scott as member of the photo. committee, reported that photo. No. 4. (Moldavia and Moldo-Wallachia) had been completed, and suggestions for new subjects were invited.

Nominations for officers for the year 1890 were in order and resulted as follows:

For President, Mr. Chas. Gregory.  
 For Vice President, Messrs. J. W. Scott, C. B. Corwin and J. K. Furlong.  
 For Recording Secretary, Messrs. H. C. Needham, N. T. Beers, Jr., Herman Dieterman and P. van der Willigen.  
 For Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Robert S. Lehman.  
 For Treasurer, Mr. William Rasmus.  
 For Librarian, Mr. Wm. G. Lee.  
 For Superintendent of Exchange, Mr. H. C. Needham and J. M. Sheridan,  
 For Executive Committee, Messrs. J. W. Scott, R. R. Bogert, G. M. Williamson, J. K. Furlong, W. Rasmus, C. B. Corwin, H. C. Needham, F. A. Nast and Chas. Gregory.

Mr. Furlong moved that, on account of the holidays the next meeting be postponed until the following Thursday, namely January, 9th, 1890. Carried.  
 Adjournment.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Corresponding Secretary.*

## STATEN ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(Branch of American Philatelic Society.)

Meeting held on the third Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m. at Loesch-er's Hotel, 136 Canal Street, Stapleton, S. I. President, August Dejonge; Secretary, R. S. Lehman.

### EIGHTY-SECOND REGULAR MEETING, HELD DECEMBER 18, 1889.

Present: President August Dejonge, Messrs. Clotz, Albrecht, Schumann, Odendall and Lehman.

Minutes of last meeting accepted as read.

Mr. Paul Ascher, of Lima, sent his photograph for the album, and Mr. Watson sent a copy of the first part of his post card catalogue, a vote of thanks was tendered to the above named gentlemen.

Other letters of minor importance read and disposed of.

Mr. Webb sent some ingenious counterfeits of the surcharged North German envelopes for the society's counterfeit album for which he has the thanks of the members.

Information from the Scott Stamp & Coin Company, was received to the effect that the "AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY" could no longer be supplied gratis to the members moved and carried that one copy be ordered for each member.

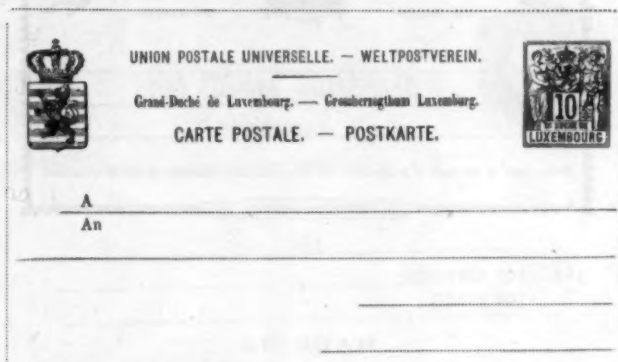
Adjournment.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN, *Secretary.*

All communications relating to Exchange, address to R. F. Albrecht, 615 W. 38th St., New York, and all matters pertaining to the Society to Robert S. Lehman, 116 E. 90th St., New York.

# THE POSTAL CARD CATALOGUE.

## LUXEMBURG.—Continued.



RE. Ce côté est réservé exclusivement à l'adresse.  
Diese Seite ist nur für die Adresse bestimmt.

- |  |      |     |                     |     |    |
|--|------|-----|---------------------|-----|----|
| 152  | 1889 | 386 | 10c carmine         | 386 | 8  |
| 153  | "    | "   | 10x10c carmine, F 1 |     | 16 |
| Line under "Universelle" begin under "iv"  |      |     |                     |     |    |
| 154  | 1899 | 386 | 10c carmine         |     |    |
| "1st" instead of 1st in lower left corner. |      |     |                     |     |    |
| 155  | 1889 | 386 | 10c carmine         |     |    |

## MACAO & TIMOR.



- |   |      |     |           |     |   |
|---|------|-----|-----------|-----|---|
| 1 | 1885 | 387 | 10c blue, | 387 | 5 |
|---|------|-----|-----------|-----|---|





388

2 1885 388 20r carmine  
3 " " 30r green

10  
15

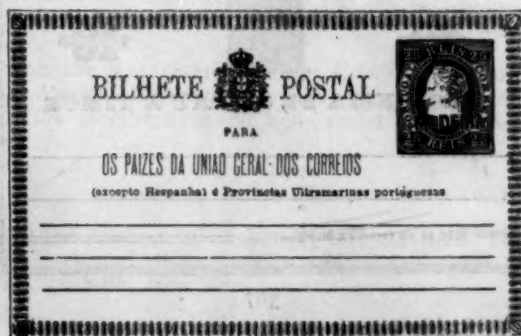
## MADEIRA.



389

4 1878 389 15r brown

10



390

- 2 1878 390 25r rose 15  
 3 1879 389 15x15r brown, *F* 1  
     "*De porta*" instead of "*Da porta*"  
 4 1878 389 5r brown  
     Parenthesis after "*Hespanha*" instead of after "*Portuguezas*."  
 5 1878 389 15r brown



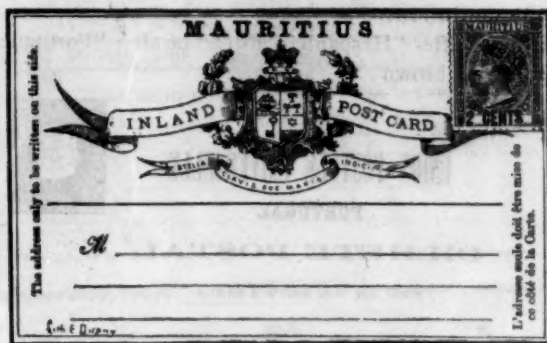
- 391  
 Size 135 x 18 mm.  
 6 1879 391 20r blue  
     Size 135 x 90 mm.  
 7 1879 391 20r blue  
 8 " " 20 x 20r blue *F* 1  
     *Sr* under *D* of *D'Este*  
 9 1879 391 20r blue  
 10 " " 20 x 20r blue *F* 1  
     "*Restosta*" instead of "*Resposta*"  
 11 1879 391 20 x 20r blue *F* 1  
     "*Res posta*" instead of "*Resposta*"  
 12 1879 389 20 x 20r blue *F* 1  
     The stamp on the first card is of 25 reis.  
 13 1879 391 25 x 20r blue *F* 1  
 14 1879 391 30r blue green 30  
 15 " " 30r yellow green 30  
     "*Sr*" under "*D*" of *D'Este*.  
 16 1879 391 30r green 50  
 17 1880 391 10r brown

MALTA.



- 392  
 1 1884 392 1r carmine 8  
 2 " " 1xip " *F* 1 15

## MAURITIUS.

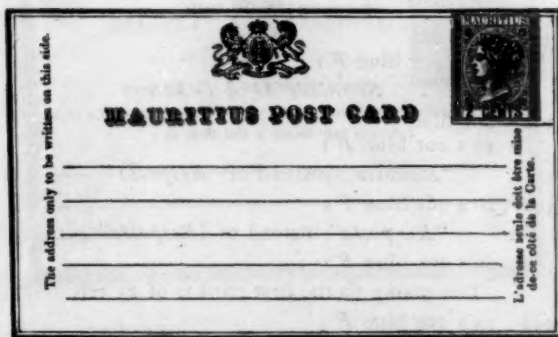


393

16 varieties according to position and measure of Lithographers name.

1 1879 393 white

2.00



394

20

2 1879 394 white



395

3 1879 395 2c brown

5



396

4 1880 396 6c green

10



397

5 1880 397 8c blue

50



398

Line begins under "4"

6 1880 398 4c on 8c blue, black surcharge.

Line begins to the right of "4"

7 1880 398 4c on 8c black surcharge.

8 1883 396 6x6c violet F1

18



399

9 1815 399 2c on 8c blue, red surcharge



400

10 1885 400 2c on 6c green, black surcharge.

"2 cents" measures 11 mm., instead of 9½ mm.

11 1885 400 2c on 6c green, black surcharge.

Same, "2 cen" instead of "2 cents."

12 1885 400 2c on 6c green, black surcharge

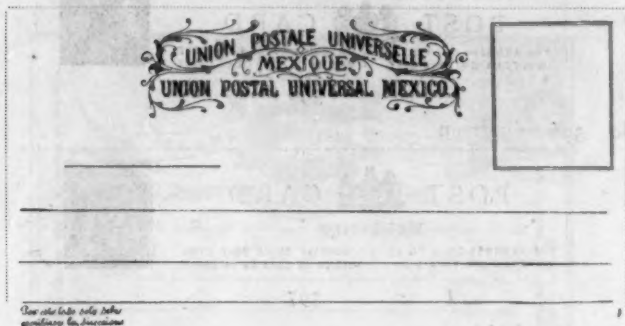
Union Postale Universelle not barred.

13 1885 400 2c on 6c green, black surcharge.

50

1.50

## MEXICO.



401

1	1879	401	Black, gray	
2	"	"	" green	
3	"	"	" violet	
4	"	"	" brick red	
5	"	"	" brown	
6	"	"	" buff	
7	"	"	Blue, salmon	
8	"	"	" rose	
9	"	"	" buff	20
10	"	"	" lilac	
11	"	"	" pale brown	
12	"	"	" green	
13	"	"	" sea green	25
14	"	"	" yellow	
15	"	"	" rose lilac	25
16	"	"	" gray	10
17	"	"	Carmine, cream	
18	"	"	" rose lilac	
19	"	"	" rose	
20	"	"	" dark blue	25
21	"	"	" light blue	25
22	"	"	" sea green	
23	"	"	" light green	25
24	"	"	" yellow	
25	"	"	" golden yellow	
26	"	"	" white	
27	"	"	" gray	
28	"	"	Buff, straw	
29	"	"	Pink, rose	25
30	"	"	" yellow gray	25





			402		
31	1882	40	IXIC brown, rose		2.50
32	"	"	IXIC " blue		2.50
33	"	"	IXIC " buff		2.00
34	"	"	IXIC " lilac		2.00
35	"	"	IX2C " buff		
36	"	"	IXIC slate and brown, rose		
37	"	"	IXI " " buff		
38	"	"	IXI " " blue		
39	"	"	IXI " " lilac		
40	"	"	IXI " " buff		
41	1882	403	3c red		
42	"	"	3x2c red and green		



			403		
			No number and date in upper left corner.		
43	1882	403	3c red		50
44	"	"	3x2c red and green,		75
45	"	"	no stamp, blue inscription		



46 1884 404 5c green

404



47 1884 405 no stamp, black inscription

405



406

48 1884 406 5c green

The two ruled lines are 11 mm. instead of 13 mm. apart.

49 884 406 5c green

50 " " no stamp, black inscription



407

51 884 407 3c green



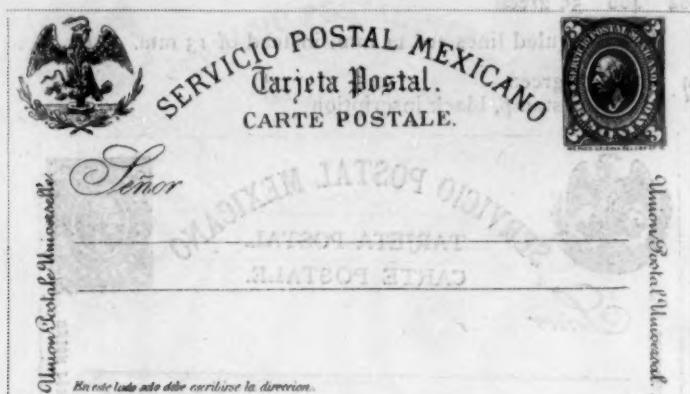
408

52 885 408 2c green

Same, stamp inverted.

53 885 408 2c green

54 " " no stamp, black inscription



409

- |    |     |     |                |     |
|----|-----|-----|----------------|-----|
| 55 | 885 | 409 | 3c red brown   |     |
| 56 | 886 | "   | 3x3c red brown | F 2 |
| 57 | "   | "   | 2c carmine     |     |

Same, stamp inverted.

- |    |     |     |            |  |
|----|-----|-----|------------|--|
| 58 | 886 | 409 | 2c carmine |  |
|----|-----|-----|------------|--|



410

- |    |      |     |                            |     |
|----|------|-----|----------------------------|-----|
| 59 | 1886 | 410 | 2 x 2c carmine             | F 2 |
| 60 | "    | 408 | 2 x 2c                     | F 2 |
| 61 | "    | 404 | 5c blue black, inscription |     |
| 62 | "    | "   | 5c " brown                 |     |
| 63 | "    | "   | 5c " green                 |     |
| 64 | "    | "   | no stamp                   |     |

Stamp inverted.

65 1885 404 5c blue

Stamp sideways.

66 1886 404 5c blue



*Señor*

*En este lado de la carta se debe escribir la dirección.*

411

67 1886 411 5c blue

68 " " no stamp, green inscription



UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

*Señor*

*En este lado de la carta se debe escribir la dirección.  
Ce côté de la carte on doit inscrire l'adresse.*

412

69 1886 412 no stamp, blue inscription

70 " 408 5 x 5c blue, F 2

Same, but "Servicio interior" instead of "Servicio Urbano"

71 1886 408 5 x 5c blue, F 2

Same as type No. 412, but stamp with numerals of value.

72 1886 412 5c blue



## POSTAL CARDS.

### NEW ISSUES, DISCOVERIES AND RESUSCITATIONS.

**AUSTRIA.**—The pneumatic letter card is now gray inside, instead of pink.

15kr gray and black on rose, inside gray p

**BAVARIA.**—The 3, 5 and 10pf cards are watermarked vertically wavy lines; dated "89"

3pf green

5pf lilac

10pf carmine

**GERMANY.**—The new 10pf card comes with the surcharge "20 para 20" for use in the Levant.

20pa black and rose

**GIBRALTAR.**—The new cards have appeared, they are similar to the preceding issue, but with the value in Spanish.

5c green

6

5x5c " F 1

10c carmine

10

10x10c " F 1

15c brown

12.

15x15c " F 1

**GOLD COAST.**—A  $\frac{1}{2}$ p card has just been issued with stamp similar to adhesive, to the right.

$\frac{1}{2}$ p green

**RUSSIA.**—A card for the interior without any stamp but with a framed space in the right upper corner for the reception of an adhesive stamp. It is of large size and has an inscription in Russian at the top, and the arms in the upper left corner.

No stamp, brown on buff

**SPAIN.**—*Der Philatelist* announces the following cards with stamp of the same type as current issue, adhesives, (portrait of the baby King.)

5c green

5 x 5c " F 2.

10c carmine

10 x 10 " F 2.

15c brown

15 x 15c " F 2.

## ADDENDA TO STAMP CATALOGUE.

50th EDITION.

INCLUDING ALL NEW ISSUES.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.



- 1889 2665 6c blue (Samiento) Engraved. Perforated 11½.  
 " " 6c blue black " "

## ANTIGUA.



- 1862 288 6p green Unwatermarked. Perforated 11½, 15, 15½.

## BRITISH GUIANA.



- 1889 2581 1d green, black surcharge Watermark Crown C. A. Perforated 14.  
 " " 2d " " " "  
 " " 3d " " " "  
 " " 4d " " " "  
 " " 5d " " " "

## CEYLON.



- 1861 724 1sh 9p green Watermark Star. Perforated 14½, 15½

## CONGO.



Perforated 15

1889 676 10c carmine

6

## EGYPT.

## ENVELOPES.



2666



2667

Watermarked, "Postes Egyptiennes" in script.

1889 2666 1m brown, bluish paper, 108x70m  
 " 2667 2m green, " " "

## FINLAND.



Perforated 13

1889 2668 25 p blue

## FRANCE.

## PNEUMATIC ENVELOPES.

1889 2669 60c carmine, lilac p, 115x75 mm.

## GIBRALTAR.



2633



2670

*Watermark Crown C. A. Perforated 14.*

1889	2633	25c blue
"	"	40c red brown
"	"	50c lilac
"	"	75c olive
"	"	1p light brown
"	"	5p steel blue

40  
2.00

WRAPPERS.

1889	2670	5c green
"	"	10c carmine

4  
6

ENVELOPE STAMPS.



1889	2671	20c red, 135x83 mm.
------	------	---------------------

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

OFFICIAL STAMPS.



968



981

*Perforated.*

Regular issue, surcharged as type 981.

1889	968	1sh green, black surcharge
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**GUATEMALA.**

OFFICIAL STAMPS.



Regular issues, surcharged, **"OFFICIAL"** and **"1889."**  
*Perforated.*

1889	2504	1c brown
"	"	5c purple

## MEXICO.

## ENVELOPES.



1889 1375 5c blue, wove paper, 157x92 mm.  
 " " 10c red, " " "

## NATAL.



*Perforated.*

1889 1401 3p pearl gray

## PERSIA.



2540 2673  
*Perforated 13.*

1889 2540 7s brown  
 " 2673 10s black

## ROUMANIA.



Watermark Coat of Arms. *Perforated 15*

1889 1803 1½b black  
 " " 5b green  
 " " 15b red brown  
 " " 25b blue



**SALVADOR.**



*Perforated 12.*

Inscription on top "Union Postal del" overprinted with heavy black line.  
1889 1866 2c scarlet

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**

**Pahang.**

Regular issues of Straits Settlements, surcharged "Pahang."



*Perforated.*

1889 2019 10c slate

**SWITZERLAND.**



2084



2085

*Perforated 10.*

1889 2084 15c violet  
" 2085 40c gray

**TOBAGO.**



*Watermark Crown C. A. Perforated 14*

1889 2101 1p purple  
" " 3p light blue